

RIVERS OF BLOOD AGAIN MAY DELUGE WATERLOO AS GERMAN GATHER FOR BATTLE

reinforce the German right. As a consequence, they must remain on the defensive, although the French are keeping up their assaults, feeling out the weak place in the line.

On the extreme French right, according to the latest information, the Germans are giving ground before the French at the northern part of the French right where it joins the center, but it has been found impossible to prevent the advance of the Germans along the Meuse in the direction of St. Mihiel. They have not, however, been able to cross the river. Every time they string their positions the French artillery, which commands every point, blows the bridges to pieces.

The German line now begins at Mons, in Belgium, swings west to St. Amand, south through Cambrai, St. Quentin, on the main road through Ham to Noyon, and then is unbroken from the past few days at any material point in its spread across France in a southeasterly direction, following the heights of the Aisne to a point north of Rheims and then directly east to Varennes, taken on Thursday by the Germans. From there the line of the Meuse is followed with the Germans threatening the forts of the Toul-Verdun line.

On the eastern side of the western theatre of war the Germans are keeping up a terrific bombardment against the works about Verdun.

To the south of Verdun a heavy French force, sent northward from Nancy and Toul, is pressing vigorously against the army of Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria. Attack follows attack in quick succession.

The value of German strategy is becoming more and more apparent. It now seems certain that the Germans did not intend to hold the heights im-

mediately north of the Aisne, as the position to which they have fallen back is infinitely stronger. The key to the position of the German right is a natural horseshoe of stone quarries extending around the Oise from Girumont and Antheit to Macherok. The whole position is marked by Mont Gauleton, opposite Compiègne, from which the steep sides of a plateau extend toward the northeast and the southeast.

There seems to be evidence for the belief that General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, and Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander, are rallying all their strength for a final effort against the German lines. Every available man is being sent to the front, while the commanders of the allied troops on the two wings have been ordered to reinforce their exertions in their efforts to turn the German flanks.

The schemes of the German General Staff, of course, are secret, but military men who have so far studied the German campaign believe that it is the object of the Kaiser's forces to allow the Allies to wear themselves out in attacks upon the strong positions held by the invaders. It is necessary for the Germans to assume the offensive in a certain degree at some points, but the real German offensive movement all along the line has not yet been attempted.

As the result of a four-day fight, beginning September 19, the Germans have been forced back from the Westsalian Valley (in upper Alsace) to Germany.

Reports of desultory fighting are coming in from the Vosges, but it is not certain that the French were able to hold Gerney and Thann, both of which places they claim to have taken.



SCENES IN THE GERMAN PRISON CAMP AT ALTEN GRABOW, NEAR BERLIN. In the upper picture are shown French prisoners at their morning ablutions. In the lower picture are shown types of French, Belgian and Turco prisoners of war.

ALLIES RETREAT 12 MILES ALONG OISE, BERLIN STATES

BERLIN (by way of Amsterdam), Sept. 26.

Official announcement was made today that the western end of the German forces in France had taken the offensive against the Allies and had driven them back 12 miles. It also was stated that of the eastern end the Germans had ascended the Meuse Heights after hard fighting southeast of Verdun and were advancing steadily despite strong resistance.

The statement followed following reports that the Oise by the enemy was now to have been crossed, and that our troops took the 12 miles and drove the foe back 12 miles, fighting continues on the western end of the opposing lines.

Along the Meuse, southeast of Verdun, we have shown the heights on the east bank. The French opposed our advance, but with fresh troops, and the fight-

ing was severe. We continue to advance, while our artillery maintains its bombardment of the French forts.

The general situation in France remains favorable to the Germans, the War Office says, although there has been no decisive result. The German armies of the center and left are slowly but surely breaching down the French defenses, and important developments are hoped for in this section of the battle line.

Reports in the foreign newspapers that Pope Benedict had protested to Emperor William against the bombardment of Rheims are officially denied here. It is stated that the German envoy in Rome was asked for information as to the damage done to the cathedral of Notre Dame and that the reply was received without comment.

ERECT IN DEATH AS WAR MISSILES STRIKE VICTIMS

French Use Bombs Filled With Turpentine, as Most Humane Destroyer. Death Is Instantaneous.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The latest type of novel missiles of war are being used in all parts of Europe, and the latest has caused a sensation. It is called the turpentine missile, and it is said to be the most humane of all. It is said to be the most humane of all because it is said to be the most humane of all.

BLOODY WATERLOO FEELS TEUTON HEEL IN MARTIAL TREAD

Belgian Aviators Report New Lines of Entrenchment Designed as Haven for Right Wing, Shattered by Allies.

ANTWERP, Sept. 26.—The Belgian aviators are reporting that the German lines of entrenchment are being shattered by the Allies. The reports are said to be the most reliable of all.

WIVES AID LOOTERS, REPORT

German Send Home for Expert Advice, Fugro Charges.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The French government is reported to have sent home a number of German women who are alleged to be aiding the looters. The charges are said to be the most serious of all.

CHINESE RESENT SEIZURE OF TOWN OUTSIDE WAR ZONE

Occupation of Wei-Hsien, 80 Miles From Japanese Operations Against Tsing-Tao, Regarded as Aggression.

PEKING, Sept. 26.—The Chinese government is reported to be resenting the seizure of the town of Wei-Hsien, which is 80 miles from the Japanese operations against Tsing-Tao. The seizure is regarded as an act of aggression.

CARRANZA FORCES DEFEATED BY YAQUIS

Continued from Page 1

General Carranza's forces were defeated by the Yaquis in a battle near the town of... The victory was a decisive one and has caused a great deal of concern among the Carranzistas.

PRESS ATTACKS ON KAISER PROHIBITED IN ENGLAND

Censor Stops Sale of Paper Containing Caricoon of Emperor.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The British government has issued orders prohibiting the sale of any newspaper or magazine which contains a caricoon of the German Kaiser. The orders are said to be the most strict of all.

SEBES ACCUSES AUSTRIANS OF KILLING PRISONERS

Embassy at Washington Declares Troops Well Behaved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Serbian embassy in Washington has issued a statement accusing the Austrians of killing prisoners of war. The statement is said to be the most serious of all.

JAPANESE DENY CHARGE OF EXCESSES IN CHINA

Embassy at Washington Declares Troops Well Behaved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Japanese embassy in Washington has issued a statement denying the charge of excesses in China. The statement is said to be the most serious of all.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Following up his victory in the women's national singles championship on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, L. I., Mrs. Edw. A. Hays defeated Miss Clara Case in the title round in straight sets, 6-0, 6-0.

FALL OF PRZEMYSL IMMINENT; RUSSIANS TAKE NEARBY TOWNS

Main Army Moves Westward on Cracow, Where the German General Staff Has Superseded Austrian Control.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26.—Advices from the Gallein front today say that the capture of Przemysl is believed imminent. All noncombatants have been permitted to leave the city. The Russian bombardment continues from all sides. Already weaknesses have been noted in the eastern forts, where the fire of the Russian artillery has been exceptionally deadly. Two of the outer forts are reported as taken.

Meanwhile the main Russian army is continuing its movement along the railroad lines both from Jaroslaw and Przemysl, toward Cracow. It is now known that a desperate resistance will be encountered at Cracow.

A strong German force has now assumed the work of defending that important fortification and a German general detached from the German General Staff has replaced the Austrian commander, according to advices reaching this city.

Russian troops on the southwest front have occupied the important railroad center of Chyrow, southeast of Przemysl, without opposition. Following the capture of Chyrow, the Russian general is expected to issue an official announcement here today. This gives the Russians undisputed control of all the railways in Eastern and Central Galicia.

AUSTRIANS RETREAT TO WISLOKA. Dnyow, on the San River, west of Przemysl, has also been taken. Severe fighting took place in the vicinity of Dnyow before the Austrians retreated to the Wisloka River.

On the right of the southwest front, the Russian forces are resting at Rzesow, on the Wisloka, while the troops from Baranow and Ranzow are moving toward the city of Cracow. The Russian advance guards have tried to cross the Wisloka near Rzesow but have been driven back by superior forces.

The reports current that Cracow has been taken over by the Germans, because of their dissatisfaction with the Austrian campaign, are given little credence at the War Office.

BRITAIN TREMBLES FEARING ZEPPELIN NOCTURNAL VISIT

Raids on Ostend and Boulogne Increase Vigilance Across Channel—Belgians Protest to United States.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—London is nervous over the constantly increasing raids of the German Zeppelin balloons, and there is a feeling of apprehension that a flight may be made over this city.

The precautions taken by the Government, such as the ceaseless swing of searchlights over the city at night, the darkening of the streets and the patrols of aeroplanes by day have not tended to decrease the fears of the people.

News of recent flight of German balloons over Ostend, Boulogne and Jutland make plain the possibility of a German balloon reconnaissance over London.

The fear is not that the Germans will drop bombs upon the city, as they did at Antwerp, the feeling of panic, which would probably follow the appearance of a Zeppelin here would arise from the heightened possibilities of danger from the air.

German balloon raids are becoming the harbinger of a big part of the people, especially since the morning papers told of a German aeronaut dropping bombs upon the shipbuilding yard at Boulogne.

It is easy to equip a Zeppelin with sufficient fuel and other supplies for a voyage of from 50 to 70 miles, and the distance from the German straits in Belgium and France to London and return is less than that. The Admiralty has adopted stringent precautions to protect the coast and the warships lying in the North Sea and English Channel.

ALL LIGHTS OUT AT NIGHT. At night all unnecessary lights on both sea and land are extinguished. The sky is combed with searchlights at intervals and aeroplanes are held ready day and night for a flight that is said to be an invading airship.

If an airship raid over English soil should be attempted by the Germans, the balloons probably would be conveyed by aeroplanes to give battle to the English planes. A German aviator dropped bombs upon the town of Antwerp on Thursday last, the only instance of the kind since the outbreak of the war.

The Zeppelin observed over Jutland was seen by persons in Thim, who said it was traveling in a southeasterly direction and at an enormous altitude.

BOULOGNE ATTACKED. A German aviator dropped a bomb into a shipbuilding yard at Boulogne Thursday. No person was injured and slight damage was done.

Reports also have reached here of a duel in the air between German and Belgian aviators over Brussels.

The two machines ascended to a great altitude, and after a swift fight, the aviators exchanged shots at close range. Suddenly the German machine turned turtle and fell, and the Belgian plane returned toward Antwerp.

A Spanish aviator flying from Madrid stated that two of the bombs dropped by the English aviator were those of the Zeppelin, which he said were of the same type as those which were used in the attack on the Zeppelin.

The raid made by the British aerialists has caused all civilized nations to hold their breath. The Zeppelin, which has been used in the attack on the Zeppelin, has been reported to have been greatly increased.

OSTEND PROTECTED BY U. S. The American Consul at Ostend, Belgium, has issued a statement to the United States, in which he said that the British aviator who dropped bombs on the town of Ostend, Belgium, was of the same type as those which were used in the attack on the Zeppelin.

The action of the German in dropping bombs from Zeppelins, says the appeal to the President, "is an unmistakable violation of the rights of the people."

STORAGE OF COTTON CROP REGULATED BY OFFICIAL ORDER

Interstate Commerce Commission Provides Method to Meet Exigency in South Caused by European War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Rules governing the storage of cotton in order to meet the exigency in the South are to be put in effect by the Interstate Commerce Commission made public today.

The Commission announced that these rules were for the purpose of assisting the cotton people and carriers of the South to meet extraordinary demand for the cotton crop now accumulated by the European war, which has caused a shortage of the cotton crop.

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